

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

of cultivation. Fertilization should be by the application of quick growing fertilizer obtained from sources of easy availability, like for instance, Phosphoric Acid from dissolved bone or treated phosphate rock rendered into a high grade of Acid Phosphate, for Ammonia Nitrate of Soda probably stands at the head of the list, with cotton seed meal or tankage as a close second. On sandy soil, deficient in potash some kainit or other forms of potash salts should be added to the mixture. The best results have been shown from a formulae composed of 600 pounds of sixteen per cent acid, 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda for heavy soils, with an addition of 100 pounds of kainit for sandy soils. When the land selected for the cotton crop has been sufficiently broken and pulverized, placed in high mechanical condition, and level and smooth, and the season has come for the planting of the seeds, which should always be late enough to insure rapid germination, the rows should be laid off three to three and a half feet apart with a four inch scooter, marking or spacing the rows with each other. This can be done with a contrivance on the plow stock which marks the next row to be run the same distance apart as the others and insures rows of equal width from one end to the other and from one side of the field to the other, which is absolutely necessary in the rapid and even cultivation of the crop. This should then be followed by the guano distributor of the covering type, which will rigide on the fertilizer and make the bed for planting of the seed. The cotton seed planter should follow immediately, putting plenty of seed to insure a thick roll of plants, at least one to one and a half bushels to the acre, of medium sized seeds. By following this method when the planting is finished, the field should be perfectly level.

thick spacing of cotton is approved because it tends to develop more of the first fruiting of bolls and to some extent prevents the plants from making too much leaf and stalk, at the expense of the first fruitage. Six to eight inches apart in the drill with from two to four stalks to the hill, has shown the best results. Now the cultivation should commence, and should be rapid, thorough and level. Springtooth cultivators, so shaped that they reach from row to row; and for the first cultivation, a snake head, or round tooth on each side, has made this cultivator a very good implement. By using this kind of a tool one man and one mule can go over from five to six acres per day. By doing this once every week and more if possible, the young grass and weeds are destroyed in their incipency. This cultivation should be kept up through the entire season and until the cotton has developed its fruit and is ready to begin opening or the bolls have begun to be specked. Now as to the idea of this method of level planting and cultivating, I wish to say that moisture, being one of the chief requirements for the incubation of the boll weevil, this method tends to prevent the accumulation of moisture by destroying the depressions and low places along the rows in which the punctured squares and forms would fall and find the necessary amount of moisture for incubation. Go in any field almost any morning, even in dry weather, and you will find the bottom of the furrows moist, and besides the rain that falls during the season accumulates in the depressions made with plows and furnish ideal conditions for the propagation of the pest, while the plowing or listing will turn under the punctured forms to moisture and hatch the young weevil out under ground from where he will emerge in his destroying quest, while under the level cultural methods the moisture is evenly distributed, the top layers of soil dry easily and even copious rains will not long hinder the shallow cultivation which under such conditions are so much needed. The punctured forms are mixed up with the dry hot dust mulch and in a few hours have dried up and do not hatch. Another thing, most people have an idea that it takes very early planting of the seed to get ahead of the weevil, and by taking such steps, lots of our farmers have nearly lost an entire crop the past year. Do not plant until the land begins to warm up, be-

cause if you do, the seed will likely rot in the soil instead of germinating, or else die trying to survive a late cold snap. Planting over or replanting and a stand of late May or June cotton is the result, which, when it does start grows up with a lot of leaf and stalk and is the favorite breeding ground or prey of the weevil. Usually in the northern part of the state the time best suited to the planting of cotton is from April 10th to the 25th. We should select our planting seed from early quick-maturing, hard-hulled varieties of cotton, which have proved to be adapted to each community's special climate and soil conditions. These suggestions are made to our farmers who today are perplexed over what they consider a serious situation, but which to my mind will eventually work good for the whole country by causing our agricultural people to get out of an old rut of cropping. Finally, let me advise you to consult with your county demonstration agent, who is prepared to help and to give you the benefit of the experiences of those who have already come through this ordeal, and put you in touch with the work in your vicinity along these lines by the great institution—Clemson College. J. Clifton Rivers, Columbia, January 21, 1922.

New Mexico has twenty-six women holding official positions.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

TRESPASS NOTICE
No hunting of any kind allowed on my Belmont place. This is for you. Stay out and save yourself trouble. Don't ask for permission.
B. F. BRASINGTON
January 2, 1922.

FINAL DISCHARGE
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date on Monday, February 20th, 1922, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Gay, deceased, and on the same date I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator.
W. N. GAY, Administrator
Camden, S. C., Jan. 17th, 1922.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
All parties indebted to the estate of Miss Eliza Munn, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, and all parties, if any, having claims against the said estate will present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.
E. F. MUNN, Executor
Camden, S. C., Jan. 17th, 1922.

MASTER'S SALE
State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw,
(Court of Common Pleas.)
R. S. Floyd, Plaintiff
vs.
T. J. McClure and F. R. Ray, Defendants.
Under a decree of His Honor, James E. Pennington, Presiding Judge in Fifth Judicial Circuit, dated January 13, 1922, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction for cash before the Kershaw County court house door in Camden, in said state, during the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday, being the 6th of February, 1922, the following described real estate:
All my right, title, interest and estate, the same being 6-7 of the whole in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying, being and situate in the County of Kershaw, State aforesaid, containing one hundred and one acres and bounded and described as follows, to wit: North by lands of Tom Jones and tract No. 11 of the estate lands of L. C. Hough, south by Little Rock Creek and west by tract No. 15 of the estate lands of L. C. Hough and being the same tract of land that was conveyed to Lois Hough by D. K. Hough and others by deed dated May 5th, 1906, and recorded in the office of Clerk of Court for Kershaw County, in Book "AQ" at page 5.
B. B. CLARKE,
Master of the Court for Kershaw County.
January 18, 1922.


FIGHTING THE WEEVIL.
Hon. Clifton Rivers Offers Some Practical Suggestions.
I have been asked several times lately to give to the public some of my observations in regard to the culture of cotton under boll weevil conditions. My work as State Warehouse Commissioner has carried me a great deal into districts of the state which have been so seriously infected with this pest the last two years, and I have taken occasion to observe very closely the efforts employed by our farmers in combating by methods of preparation, planting and cultivation of the crop so

as to successfully get ahead of the insect. In the first instance, we must think of growing cotton under boll weevil conditions on smooth easily cultivated upland, because it is impossible to apply the proper method on rough stumpy or rocky land. Therefore, on every farm our cotton crop must be planted on lands selected for this purpose, away from small hills and the planting of rough and unadapted land to other crops. The preparation should begin in early spring where fall plowing has not been done and should be thorough and complete by plowing and harrowing until the soil is put into a high state

of cultivation. Fertilization should be by the application of quick growing fertilizer obtained from sources of easy availability, like for instance, Phosphoric Acid from dissolved bone or treated phosphate rock rendered into a high grade of Acid Phosphate, for Ammonia Nitrate of Soda probably stands at the head of the list, with cotton seed meal or tankage as a close second. On sandy soil, deficient in potash some kainit or other forms of potash salts should be added to the mixture. The best results have been shown from a formulae composed of 600 pounds of sixteen per cent acid, 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda for heavy soils, with an addition of 100 pounds of kainit for sandy soils. When the land selected for the cotton crop has been sufficiently broken and pulverized, placed in high mechanical condition, and level and smooth, and the season has come for the planting of the seeds, which should always be late enough to insure rapid germination, the rows should be laid off three to three and a half feet apart with a four inch scooter, marking or spacing the rows with each other. This can be done with a contrivance on the plow stock which marks the next row to be run the same distance apart as the others and insures rows of equal width from one end to the other and from one side of the field to the other, which is absolutely necessary in the rapid and even cultivation of the crop. This should then be followed by the guano distributor of the covering type, which will rigide on the fertilizer and make the bed for planting of the seed. The cotton seed planter should follow immediately, putting plenty of seed to insure a thick roll of plants, at least one to one and a half bushels to the acre, of medium sized seeds. By following this method when the planting is finished, the field should be perfectly level.

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Your New Year's

PRINTING



Are you ready to place your order for that printed matter—Stationery and Supplies—for 1922? If so, we are well equipped to handle your order. We have on hand a complete assortment of high grade papers and envelopes suitable for any purpose. Send us your order now. We can handle it promptly and our prices are consistent with good workmanship and good materials.

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE